SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1891.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. BUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DALLY AND GUNDAT, For Month
WEERLY, For Yest.
Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

The Political Situation of Canada

The Dominion of Canada is now facing the most critical political situation in all its histery. The revelations of the last census as to the stagnation of all the older and more pepulous provinces and the exposure of corruption in high public places have filled the country with the gloomiest misgivings.

If Canada were prosperous or if there were an outlook for prosperity in the Dominion, the situation would not be so seri-Orruption has appeared in other perved to effect a cure of the disease. When mable sentiment is outraged by its dissure society is in a condition of moral health which throws off the morbid germs. and it is made the better by their expulsion But the standatill in nomilation coincident with a great increase in the public debt is a different matter. It is a symptom of exsustion. It indicates a loss of recuperstive power, and it shows that the country is suffering from a vital disease.

If a new country like Canada cannot ingranse its numerical strength faster than States of the Old World whose growth is siewest, whose development is complete, its future is homeless. The outlook for it is the werse because during the last ten yearsit has expended its every effort to attract immigration by vast public improvements. by liberal incentives presented to settlers. and by elaborate schemes to stimulate additions to its population. Yet the population a all the provinces except Manitoba has been nearly stationary. Taxation has in-reased by one-half, but the number of neople to pay the taxes does not increase a the part of the Dominion which must may the most of them. In the United States this is a year of great prosperity and abounding hopefulness, but in Canada there is disouregement and discord. The Maritime Provinces are questioning whether the exeriment of confederation has proved of he practical benefit to them expected. iova Scotia is restless, Quebec is threatenng trouble, and Ontario itself is dissatisfied with the Government policy and its own naterial condition. Race, religion, and onosing commercial and business interests ombine to weaken the bond of political inion and to disturb still further the harsony of sentiment already more nominal than real.

Inevitably at such a time and under such iroumstances the feeling in favor of annextion grows. A few years ago the expresion of any such sentiment was denounced is tantamount to treason. Even the few who cherished it dared not utter their convictions publicly, especially if they had any political ambitions. The preservation of the adependence of Canada was made a test of oyalty. Canada, developed by a magnifient system of improvements, by railways ind capals, was to become a great State. which could look without envy on the progress and prosperity of its republican eighbor. It was to be our confident rival, otour commercial and industrial vassal. but all that has changed. The Canadian rallways have brought population to us agree than to Canada. The schemes for the romotion of immigration have inured to ur advantage rather than Canada's, end meantime a large part of the just enterprising of the Canadians the older provinces have themselves cossed the border to profit by our incomtrable progress. Hence the discussion of ie advantages and the probabilities of anexation grows loud, and the cry started Canada is echoed by the millions of anadians who are already in this republic. ving annexed themselves without wait-

g for the form a and inevitable decree of future. That future may not be far distant. The ominion cannot go on as it is. Even pride Ill yield before the demonstration of its ability to make headway apart from the adred people on whom its prosperity demds. The present political situation of e Dominion is, therefore, of extraordiary interest. And Canada is welcome.

worn Statements of Election Expenses

On Friday, Nov. 13-note the omen both t the day of the week and of the sy of the month-the time for filstatements of election expenses ill expire. Already various candidates the city have with notarial aid astened to make known the cost of their lection or of their discomfiture, as the ase may be. The provisions of the Corapt Practices act, which amended the Penal ode, and was approved by Governor HILL n April 4, 1890, are as follows:

"Every candidate voted for at any public election aid in this State shall within ten days after such section, sie un itemized statement, showing in detail ? the moneys contributed or expended by him, direct por indirectly, by himself or through any other per-on, in and of his electric. The statement shall give of the various persons who received such of the various persons them, and the pursoneys, the specific nature of each item, and the pur-ose for which it was expended or contributed. There hall be attached to such an emert an addart sub-cribed and sworn to by such candidate, setting forth a substance that the statement thus made is in all re -pects true, and that the same is a full and det dm, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person in aid of his election.

These certificates are to be flied by candidates for State, Congress, and legislative office with the Secretary of State in Albany; by city, county, or township candidates with their respective city, county, or township clerks, and by candidates for public office in this city, with the County Clerk.

A failure to comply with the provisions of the law imposes upon the candidate convicted of violating it imprisonment in a county sail for not less than three months nor more than one year. When a person is convicted of conspiracy to buy votes he shall, in addition to the punishment prescribed, forfeit the office to which he may have been elected; and he shall, in addition, be excluded from the right of suffrage for five years after such conviction. Any candidate for office who refuses or neglects to file the sworn statement prescribed by the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as above prescribed, and shall also forfeit his office

These provisions are based upon those governing Parliamentary elections in Great Britain, but they seem to be without beneficial or corrective effect here, as was shown twelve months ago. Most of the candidates filed wholly misleading statements, tending to bring the law into ridicule and disrepute. Thus one candidate, running for the Assembly in the First district, filed a sworn statement to the effect that his election expenses were five data. Asother, in the Thirteenth

Assembly district, swore to expenses of thirty-two cents. One candidate for Mayor of New York put his disbursements at fortyive cents. A candidate for Congress in the Tenth district put his expenses at fifteen cents. Some exceptions to this rule were found, it is true but, generally speaking, the statements were misleading, and they defeated the purposes of the law. Candidates kept within the of the law. Candidates kept within the letter of the statute by declaring what they had expended individually, ignoring what organizations had expended in their behalf; and in some cases they defeated the law by lumping their disbursements, and describing them as various other legitimate and necessary expenses." At last year's election the affidavits of the candi-dates footed up only \$140,729.42. In the Twenty-third, the biggest Assembly district in town, these were the items of expense filed by candidates: Tammany, \$4.90; Republican, \$86.50; County Democracy, \$28; Prohibitionist, \$4; Socialist, 65 cents.

It does not appear that any valid or compensating reform in electoral methods was schieved by the adoption of the Corrupt Practices act: but it has imposed upon candidetes an extra task which in the case of defeated aspirants is irksome and verstious. The law makes no discrimination even in favor of unvoluntary candidates. It imposes the same burden upon them as upon the most eager seekers for office, and fixes the same penalties. Accordingly, no time is lost by persons voted for at the late election to file their papers. but it is much to be doubted if any real benefit is secured by this method of sworn exculpation. The beneficiaries of corrupt election expenditures are not usually the disbursers, and the disbursers are not usually the beneficiaries.

The sound common sense of American citisens, their desire to see fair play, their unwillingness to elevate to office a candidate who has only his wealth to recommend him. their intense partisanship where questions of principle are involved, their admiration for a courageous candidate, and their superiority under ordeal to all corrupt com-binations, constitute a safer shield to the purity and integrity of the franchise than red tape and ponderous statutes which are designed to make men honest by law.

The German Socialist Programme.

No one cancexamine the list of demands put forth at Erfurt by the German Socialist Congress, and recently published by THE Sun, without being impressed with the change produced in the attitude of the Social-Democratic party through the repeal of the laws by which RISMARCK endeavored to stifle their aspirations. Not only has their agitation ceased to be incendiary and become constitutional, but they have so moderated their demands as to render it extremely likely that they will absorb the whole shopkecping and small burgher class. On the other hand, by declaring in favor of free trade they have paved the way for a coalition with the Progressists, whose outcome may be the creation of a great Radical party strong enough at no distant day to control both the Reichstag and the legislatures of the several states composing the German empire.

The comparative moderation of the new programme of the German Socialists will be manifest when we point out two facts In the first place, there is no explicit reference to the cardinal doctrine of KARL MARX that the organization and employment of labor should be undertaken by the State, to which all capital should be transferred. Such a purpose is only vaguely hinted at in the demand for "efficient national and international legislation for the protection of the working classes." Most of the other features of the programme, as a survey of them in detail will show, contemplate either reforms which have already been carried out in Switzerland, the United States, or England, or would be looked upon with favor by British Radicals and large number of the Ame people. What may seem exceptions are the demand for female suffrage, for the gratuitous bestowal of legal advice and medical assistance, and for a legislative recognition that children attending the public schools should receive not only free education and free books, but free dinners As a matter of fact, however, the advocates of female suffrage have several times come near carrying the House of Commons, and are now said to have made a convert of Lord SALISBURY. Again, the claim of the poor to gratuitous legal and medical assistance is already recognized in principle in the United States, although it is imperfectly met. Nor, indeed, are there wanting in this country or in England educational reformers who insist that a midday meal should be provided in all public schools.

When the Socialists at Erfurt ask for universal suffrage, for direct election by the people through secret ballot, and for the acceptance of the "one man, one vote" principle, they are not thinking of the Reichstag, which is chosen under such conditions, but of certain State legislatures, and especially of the Prussian Landtag, which is elected in an indirect way. Their preference for biennial parliaments is justified by the experience of the American House of Representatives, and it is shared by the British Radicals, who desire a like term for the House of Commons, Again, in asserting the conviction that all lecal public officials, including judicial officers, should be elected by the people, the German Socialists have in view the example of the United States. It is American institutions, also, which they would imitate when they request the repeal of all laws restricting the free expression of opinion, or the right of association or of public meeting. The same model is evidently before them when they declare that religion should be a matter of private opinion, that all payments from public funds for religious purposes should cease, and that all ecclesisatical or religious communities should be considered private associations, and as such be left to manage their own affairs.

When, on the other hand, they insist upon the abolition of indirect taxation and cus-toms duties, and say that public expenditure should be defrayed by a graduated tax on property and income, they do but carry to a logical conclusion the doctrines of the Manchester school, which have exercised for many years a preponderant influence upon English legislation. From England, too, the Socialists have borrowed the idea of a succession duty fixed on a sliding scale according to the amount of the inheritance and the degree of relationship between the legatee and the testator. From the French republic they have taken the conviction that not only should national schools be secularized, but that attendance on them should be made compulsory for the children of all classes. For two other proposals it may be said that they correspond to regu-lations which have already been tried in Switzerland. One of these is the abolition Switzerland, and there is no reason why it should not work equally well in any other commonwealth whose citizens have reelved a good common school education.

As to the affirming that international disputes ought to be decided by arbitration, this is a principle to which the United States stands committed. Much the same thing may be said of a further claim set up at Erfurt that the decision of peace or war should rest with the elected representatives of the people. Not only would no American Pres-ident venture to declare war or make peace without previously testing the opinions of the Congress, but the time is fast approaching, if it has not already come, when no British Prime Minister would dare to take either step without previously consulting the House of Commons. One word more: When the German Socialists con-tend that the State ought to take over all workmen's insurance agencies, allowing the workmen to exercise a fair share of influence n their administration, they do but put forward a demand substantially identical with the project which M. Comstant has advocated in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The more one ponders this extraordinary programme the more he is convinced that the repeal of repressive legislation has converted the German Socialists into a constitutional party possessing an almost unlimited capacity of growth, and destined to play a powerful, if not a predominant, partin the future legislation of Germany.

The Slander Upon Democrats.

In the group of delicately nurtured citizens who have been manouvring in and out of the Democratic party in the train of GRO-VER CLEVELAND, the most obtrusive characteristic has been the insatiable longing to create contempt for the Democratic party. The mugwamp road has led the feet of its wayfarers over every idea upon which they first declared themselves independent in politics, with the exception of their feeling of aversion to the Democracy and of their desire for its humiliation in the public mind. Since the beginning of their epoch their one thought in getting within the Democratic lines has been to wipe out all record of Democratic schievement and to credit every party triumph to their peculiar aint. They have been as voracious for the fruits of Democratic labors as their source of inspiration has been for Presidential nominations. They have been ever ready to plunder the camps of victorious Democrats and to carry the spoils to the shrine of the Stuffed Prophet, as Hindoo fanatics would lay the proceeds of a piliaged province at the feet of some rotund and cherished buddhs. Whether they have stopped at home in worship of their idol or ventured into the conflict and on whatever side of it, they would lodge the first claim to its fruits.

At present the Mugwumps howl for gratitude to Mr. CLEVELAND for the phenomenal strength developed by Mr. FLOWER in the rural regions of New York. Last year when the Democracy, staggering under the despotism of the Billion Congress, were led by that wise, indomitable, and devoted Democrat, ARTHUR PUE GORMAN, ably and unflinchingly seconded by ROSWELL P. Flower, to a struggle that terminated in bewildering success, the Mugwumps came forward with the same fanatical slander of the men and leaders who had fought the fight, and swore that it was the work of themselves and CLEVELAND. If the contest of that year had happened to be confined to the insidious effort in this city to overthrow the Democratic Government, we should have doubtless listened to a similar assertion that the ponderous self-seeker, who lay hidden beneath the anti-Democratic cohorts of his friends, was the cause of electing HUGH J. GRANT. Not the Democrats but the great Mugwump must have the credit for Democratic glories, past or present. The Democrats are nothing and deserve nothing.

The Democratic party has endured since THOMAS JEFFERSON. It has had a splendid history and elected Presidents in the face of appalling difficulties. Of late years it elected Mr. TILDEN President in the most inspiring political campaign since the choice of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It has achieved innumerable triumphs by the power of its own loyal members and of its organization and principles. But there has been one effort beyond its strength: It was poweress to reflect GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Opening of a Flower.

The glorious company of admirable women called Sorosis has bloomed again. Within a few days the first formal blossom ing of the winter has engaged the mind of Prof. SHERBY and the hearts of all true women who look toward Advancement and the higher things. It is more grateful and comforting even than cocos, to break away from the flerce heat of politics and rest for a little in the shade with the ladica. In their gentler presence breathes a kindlier air; the mind of man, weary with much strife and envying, turns gladly to wander with Sorosis in that happy valley

" . . where not one of the Grace

Tight laces, where he may comprehend how truly little is man as he minds himself, and the sons of men as they take themselves seriously. Such reflections must sit down hard upon every man as he reads the question debated the other day.

"Resolval, That organizations by women for wome will prove the most important against in the improvement of the economic condition of the race."

The least thoughtful male will quickly see that he is not in it, somehow, in this Future of Opportunity now broadening out before the women of the race.

But one need not go further than the foundation stone of this admirable society to find matters of keenest interest. The opening sentences of the very charter of its existence should teach all men that wisdom is but the superstructure of natural beauty. In the constitution of Sorosia, printed and distributed among its members, we find this exposition of the name set down:

"Sorogie is derived from the Greek word sores aggregation. Its French equivalent is sorow." Then comes a long definition in French by Prof. MIRABEL, aliteral translation of which might give the stoutest heart pause. Then follow details:

"Sorosia—a compound fleally fruit formed by the close aggregation of hang devers those floral whoris become succulant. A compound their fruit resulting from many flowers, as the pineapple. Such fruits are the pineapple, the bread fruits, the fig, and the mul-

If and because the mere name of Sorosis means all that, what curious things should not come out of fellowship with the members of the society! The plain people are not used to think of good Mrs. CROLY as a fleshy fruit, nor of Mrs. CLYMES as a fig, nor of Mrs. LOZIEE as a mulberry, nor of Mrs. CAMPBELL as a pineapple. Yet each gifted lady in all that sisterhood is but an individual bread fruit upon the tree of knowledge Switzerland. One of these is the abolition of capital punishment; the other is the so-called refergedom or the direct participation of the people in legislation, including the right of the people to initiate as well as to recent lays. The reference works well in the most and mingle with these ladies is of good and evil. Fair to see are they, and

to wander in a world too little explored by men busy with things temporal. While the first breathings of their atmosphere may bewilder a man, it should not daunt him. He will soon get used to it, and he will quickly learn that, as Mrs. Poots remarks, "the true civilization cannot be completed until the balance between the feminine, spiritual. and deductive half of humanity and the inductive masculine half is restored, and woman equally with man directs affairs of Church and State."

Many persons nowadays flock to see crysanthemums and expend much wind of appreciation upon the beauty of a flower which has no fragrance, no edibility, no use whatever save for a brief space to ahake its shagginess within a gilded drawing room, or flaunt upon a young man's coat's lapel. How poor and pittful such a freakish growth seems beside the noble vege-table, Borosis. Not only flower of woman's beauty and mind, but fleshy fruit as well, solid and succulent, it is something that will stand by a man better than the hie of sentiment or the meringue of frivolity, and yet never interfere with his intellectual digestion. It will comfort and sustain him throughout the day, and cause him to lie down to pleasant dreams. Golden apples turn green with envy beside it; it is ultimate and all-glorious, the supreme truitage of America's richest soil, the best alike for home and export; and it grows in favor with every following day.

The Tartiff.

We abould suppose that a fair-minded free traffer would acknowledge the truth of these words of Major MCKINLEY:

"I am convinced that the judgment of our citizen "I am easylneed that the judgment of our sitians does not approve the constant agitation of the tarist issue in the face of the fact that it can accomplish nothing. It must surely be apparent to all alike that the conditions without which effective legislation is impossible do not exist. The Republican Senate and Republican Fresident are bulwarks against which free trade forces dash powerless, and, with no immediate prospect of a change in these conditions, the only result of continued exitation is to disturb business and tion is to disturb busines retard enterprises which the new law designs to en-OUPRES."

Nothing in the way of tariff legislation can be accomplished by the Democrats un-til they have the Presidency and the Senate; and the returns from Ohio indicate that they are not likely to win the Presidency and the Senate by agitating the tariff question. The tariff, as an issue, is useless, so far as practical result in legislation is concerned. For the present the Democrats might just as well discuss the laws of gravitation as the McKINLEY bill.

The Fifty-second Congress can injure the chances of their party in 1892 by advancing to an attack upon the tariff question, but they can do nothing to bring about a readjustment, and until the workings of the law of 1890 are thoroughly understood there will be no basis for a new settlement. The country will not follow the tariff smashers in a leap into the dark.

One doesn't need to be a protectionist to understand that for the present the advantage of situation and logic is with Major MCKINLEY and the Republicans.

Straight and Pure.

"It was the victory of the Democratic party. We had no entangling alliances. This is Governor HILL's explanation of the reasons of the great Democratic victory in New York. The Democracy won by naming its own candidates and by being true to its own principles.

Governor HILL was elected twice by standing unbendingly for straight Democracy. The municipal election in this city in 1890 was won by the Democrats upon the same issue. The New York Democracy has grown and thriven by fidelity to Democratic principles. It has never truckled to the Mugwumps. It has won in snite of them. It has made no entangling alliances. It has not allowed outsiders with insulting enmity in their hearts to dictate its policy or its nominations.

If the national Democracy had bursued a similar course, the Hon, BENJAMIN HARRIson would still be in the law business at Indianapolis.

Our esteemed centemporary the Elmira Daily Advertiser finds the result of the election onducive to an after-attack upon a very active member of the Democratic party in New York. JOHN J. SCANNELL. Mr. SCANNELL WAS One of the marks particularly selected by Fasser's in pouring out his abuse of this city. and after FARRETE'S defeat he received from SCANNELL a not unnatural expression of satisfaction, and for that the Advertiser is angry. But it knows something that it appeared to believe before, namely, that Scan-NELL is not the man to sit calmly under viassault.

New York will not have an opportunity to redeem a great disappointment of last year in the way it would prefer. We began the season of 1890 with the finest baseball nine ever signed. The expectation of seeing them beat all other nines almost passed the limits of mere hope and verged toward a sense of certainty. These players were great, one, all and together; but to our disappointment they were stricken out of the first place by the hand of an inappreciative fortune, and in the end they were not in it. Then every New Yorker said. Give us this chance next year and nothing car

stop us.

Alas, that chance, or, in other words, the nine. is burst, bursted, or bust. Our forces are scattered. Common and Richardson have gone to the Centennial City. GLASSCOCK to the Pride of the Southwest, Ruszand Buckley, like true followers of Passerr, to help Chicago. Maybe the stream is not yet dammed, and still more

will glide away.

Another manager is to take the place of the departed MUNICERY, and our baseball force must be reorganized. May be be a Carnor! Paraphrasing the language of the boy after the woodchuck, we are out of victory, and we must have it. So, where is the man with the genius of Axson for mending and reforming a crippled and amoutated ball club? That is the individual that we require, and with him and the talent still and always about New York. next year we will shake the hopes of rivals till they drop on the field while we walk off with the coveted pennant.

Persons officially connected with the practice or the enforcement even of the law are not always the most law-abiding or law regarding, perhaps because in them as in others familiarity breeds contempt. To compare little things with great as was the phrase in old time, one might in this respect compare with the heroes of a recent notorious divorce case and with that man of violence, the late Judge TERRY of California, the Clerk of the Brooklyn Police Court who, the other day in his unofficial capacity, gave to a Mrs. Leininger advice that officially he must have reprobated. The excellent lady appealed to the court for protection from a discarded suitor, who, ever since her marriage, six months before, had been accusing her in intemperate language and with emphatic gestures of having trifled with his affections. and whose disrespectful comments had even reached the cars of her husband, and in some measure impaired his connubial confidence. The unfortunate victim of man's misplaced

from the Clerk of a police court? It is certainly vexatious to a roung woman when the man she has filted refuses to take his medicine with a smile, but with a jeering wink when he speaks of her or to her, inces-santly refers to women's wiles and a heart as santy refers to women's wiles and a heart as false as her hair, to the fickieness of wo-men, or to "destructive damnable, deceitful woman." Such a fellow may deserve a horse-whipping in a world of abstract justice, but if his life-is still blackened by the careless damsel's "no." and his heart still abackled by one strangling, golden hair, may he not be allowed a little pitiful cursing, and not be condemned continently to a public scourging by some minion of a court whose word by any angry lady will be taken as the law of the land?

A BREAK IN THE KEELEY RANKS.

Advice of a Graduate from Dwight. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I graduated from the Reeley Institute at Dwight, Oct. 29. Being a resident of this State and living paper, giving an account of the fall and death of John E. Minea, was read with more than ordinary sadness. I know that the article in the North American Review was instrumental in sending quite a number of patients to Dwight Articles appearing in THE SUR, Mines's among the number, caused me to go to Dwight. Nearly a score of New York men graduated at about the same time that I did. four of whom were residents of New York city.

Mines's fall and death will be a shock to over 12,000 men and women who have been oured of single or dual diseases at Dwight. Possibly thousands more who have about made up their minds to go to that wonderful Mecca may hesitate because of this one and accident. This should not be. Our departed brother was absolutely cured, and the last months of his life were made happy because of this. It is not told how he came to take that one fatal glass. Had he so overtaxed a feeble body as to be temporarily insane, or was he the wictim of a damnable plot, as some others have been ? Purhaps these questions will never be satisactorily answered. No matter what use ble event, it will not be in their power to dim the knowledge or shake the faith of the thousands who have been saved by the Reeley treat ment. Ultimately the knowledge of the gold cure will cover the earth as the waters cover

the sea THE TRESPENSE PRESIDENT OF THE BUCKLO BURE OF GOLD CLUB. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., NOT. S.

Oil Baths for Lond Pencils.

Oil Baths for Land Peacile.

Non its Passingh Dispoted.

A new discovery has been made by railroad clorks in Pitteburgh regarding the taving of lead pencils. This will be a great boon to those who are continually using explaitives and borrowing pocket knives on account of the fraility of good, soft lead in a pencil.

Every one who has much rapid writing to perform prefers a soft pencil, but nothing has come to public light so far by which the lead can to an extent be preserved. The P. C. C. and St. L. clerks have brought about a new ers in the pencil business; also have they morally benefited humanity, inasmuch as they decrease violation of the third commandment.

The new idea to preserve a soft puncil is to take a gross of the useful article and place thom in a jar of linseed oil. Allow them to remain in soak until the oil thoroughly permeates every particle of the wood and lead.

This has the effect of softening the mineral, at the same time making it tough and durable. It has been found very useful and saving an ordinary pencil being used twice as long under the new treatment.

Dr. Keeley's Profits.

Dr. Reoley is getting a big return for his outlay of money and time. Treatment at Dwight coats \$25 per week to every individual who goes there. No deduction from this price is made for any one. The income from 800 patients, and the number is constantly increasing, is \$20,000 per week. The expense of running the sanitarium cannot be more than one-quarter of that sum, so you see the Dector is making money at a great rate. The Reeley Company is erecting a large hotel and a new sanitarium. Both of the buildings are nearly ready for occupancy. In a measure the Doctor is making up for keeping the secret of his discovery by selling the right to physicians who have had experience in administering the remedy to establish sanitariums similar to the one at Dwight in the different States. Already this privilege has been sold in twenty States. Frem the Rechester Democrat and Chronicle

A Sleep Walker's Fearful Lesp. From the Rt. Louis Republic

BURLINATON, I.a., Nov. 2.—James S. Claque, a stock raiker of Greeley, Col., walked into the bolice station here last night, hatless, coatless, and generally bruised up, and told a remarkable story. He said he had left his home to visit friends in Galva, Ill., and had taken a sleeper at Denver. The last thing he remembers was retiring to his couch. When he awoke he was lying in the ditch at the side of the track not far from Burlington, badly bruised and half frozen. He walked to the police station from there. His theory was that he had jumped from the train while aslepp when it was running full speed. An layestigation by railroad authorities proves the truit of the man's assertion. He is now in the hospital at this place, quite ill from his terrible exposure.

"The Blue Hon's Chickens."

From the St. Louis Bapubles. Everybody knows that natives of Belaware are called the "Blue Hen's Chickens," but not one in a hundred can tell you why they are so called. The epithet is said to have had its origin in the following:

One of Delaware's most gallant fighters in

called. The epithet is said to have had its origin in the following:

One of Delaware's most gallant fighters in the war of the Revolution was a Capt. Unldwell, who was notorious for his fondness for cook fighting. He drilled his men admirably, they being known throughout the army as "Caldwell's game cocks." This same Caldwell held to the peculiar theory that no cook was really game unless its mather was a blue hen. As the months wore away Caldwell's men became known as the Blue Hen's Chickana," a title which only increased their reasest for the cld game-cock Captain. The nickname became famous, and after the close of the war was applied indiscriminately to all natives of the Diamond State.

Gov. Hill's Thanksgiving Procing SPACE OF NEW YORK, RESOURCE CHARGES,

In recognition of a custom long observed and by virtue of the power vested in me as Governor of the State of New York, I hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November, to be a day of thanks-

The year now drawing to a close has given to the The year now drawing to a close has given to the people many causes for contentment and thankfulness. It has been a year of singularly abundant harvests. Prosperity and peace have prevailed generally. No calamity has befailed the people. Fair employment has been given to abor. Industry and commerce have carned generous returns and the wealth of the State has been increased. He heavy burdens and no unequal laws have been impressed upon the require by their has been increased. Me beavy burdens and no unequal laws have been imposed upon the people by their representatives in the Legislature and their public efficers, and the taxes levied for the support of our commonwealth are the lowest in a generation.

Becalling these evidences of prosperity and these reasons for happiness, it is especially appropriate that we should join at this time in the observance of this long-established outcom.

If therefore sak that upon the day above designated the coople will lay aside accular employments and in

the people will lay saids accular employments, and in such ways so to each may seem most fitting manifest their grattinds for the blessings which the year has yielded, and in house of worship or at family fireades devoutly renew the schnowledgment of their infebted-ness and responsibility to the Divine Giver of all good

chings.

Amid our rejoinings lat the spirit of human fallowship
and charity pervade every community and every household, manifesting itself in acts of mercy to the poor,
the afflicted, and the unfortunate.

Bone at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this seventh day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and

By the Governor, C. S. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary. Senator Dr. Edwards-What He Is.

The Tedeler organs say that Dr. Edwards should act as a Republican and some Democrats say he should act as a Republican. We believe the good Doctor will act simply and always for the people, and that every good measure, no master by what party introduced, will receive his support, and every bad one his opposition. Democrats and Republicans, it lies entirely in the hands of your servants as Albany whether James T. Edwards is more of a Democrat or Republican in the Senate.

For Democrate to Remember

SOME QUESTIONS OF ART. The Chrysanthemum Show.

We know how to grow flowers in this coun try. The big chrysanthemum exhibition bas proved this fact very clearly. But it has als seemed to prove that we have not the first iden

how flowers ought to be looked at. Of course we have learned to display then so that gardeners can appreciate how well they have been grown, and so that the rest of us, if gifted with lively lancy, can divine how beautiful they must be when properly placed before the eye. But the chrysanthemum exhibition was not beautiful as a whole, nor in any part of the vast amphitheatre could one find a flower or a group of flowers where art in arrangement had given full play to the beauty which nature and the horticulturist had pro duced hand in hand.
At the orchid show last winter an attempt

was made to give the amphitheatre the look of a garden, and the effect was attractive enough to hint at future possibilities of success. But this year the bright and shows he result simply of masses of crude spread in all directions, of hundreds of hang-ing Japanese lanterns, and at night of thousands of electric lamps. It was painful to think what a Japanese would have said to such a show. He holds his out of doors. amid shady arbors and bamboo fenose backgrounds of artistically disposed foliage. The colors of his flowers are as skilfully contrasted as the tints on a painter's canvas, and his fine specimens are treated like little kings, each standing under a sliken canopy of its own. He does not bunch a lot of blossoms of one sort together and then surple bunches side by side on a crowded table. Nor, we may presume, when he wants to show the special character of a dozen fine flowers does he pull them from their stems and stick them in holes in a green board. What he might have said to such a feature as the so-called "floral booths" in the middle of the floor, really made of striped cotton, and to its pretty American girls rendered absurd by pseudo-Japanese array-this we are very glad we did not hear. But there was a worse thing than this booth

and it had a pleased growd around it all day long. It was an architectural constructionsort of shrine with floor, columns, and canepy entirely composed of blossoms of every kind in patterns of crudest colors, and in its centre an urn built in similar fashion from which dropped a mass of more loosely arranged flowers. This was "greatly admired." and yet we think we know what flowers are, what beauty is, what the word art denotes! Almost as awful was the sight of the shelves where glass and pottery "appropriate for the holding of flowers were displayed. Here we failed to discover a single vase which was really good for its purpose, as being fine in form, lovely in color, and simple enough not to kill the effect of its contents, Awful, too, were the dinner tables decorated

in competition for prizes of many good goldan ducata. The great American love for masse f everything was here conspicuously proclaimed. It might seem as though nobody could be too blind to know that if you want a mass of flowers of a single color small blos-soms should be chosen, while if you want to show big and beautifully formed ones well. they ought to be placed singly or only one or eye for their shape and bearing to appear quite clearly. But on every one of the mass of chrysanthemams, much too hig for the table. was composed of the flowers that could be had. And then the color of the selected flower, instead of being thrown out by a contrast, was carefully killed by other surroundings of analogous hue On the pink table the color of the chrysanthemuma really delicate and good in itself. was made to look dirty by the brighter pink of a lot of candle shades, and there were bright pink bonbons, too, and pink sibbons and glasses. On another table fine vellow chrysanthemums were set on a piece of yellow damask and surrounded by yellow shades and dornments. At not one of these festal boards could a person with an artistic eve have dired with comfort. He would have felt that the flowers were badly chosen for the manner of their arrangement, and that his host was a barbarian to think that a "good color effect" could be produced simply by heaping together a lot of objects more or less alike in hus. Had any one had the wit to present an all-waite outline holding high up each a few splendid flowers of a single color, we really believe that the judges might have seen its superiority And if an artist had taken such a table and as sorted his blossoms so that a varied yet har monious chromatic effect was produced, either by low masses of small ones or by a few speci mens of mighty size, we are sure that even the people who liked the shrine and the urr If, then, one considered the beauty of indivi-

dual varieties, it did not seem as though the public or even the judges knew the difference between bad, good, better, and best in the matter of color. Form they seemed able to appreciate, but tint meant little to them ex-cept as it was familiar or was new. With the exquisite white blossoms and the delicate or gorgeous yellow ones, and the splendid dark ed ones, there were others of a dusky pur plish pink or of a sickly gravish pink which seemed to be equally admired. If bad color in chrysanthemums were disliked as much as had shape, some among these pinks and pur ples ought never to have got on the table at all. The queen of the show, beyond a doubt, was not a novelty. It was the famous fluffy, feathery beauty Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, and surely she had never before been shown in such magnificen -so big, so exquisitely shaped, so very fluffy, and so very feathery. But, for all artistic name for so poetic a blossom ! In gen an art in nomenclature as in everything else Some of our chrysanthemums have, indeed received descriptive names, but we have not yet ventured on those highly poetic titles, "Snow-on-the-Mountain" and "Ten thousand-times-sprinkled-with-gold." which are the rule with the Japanese. And for the most part we content ourselves with calling the flower after some awkwardly named man or woman. A new-born babe and a new-born Yet it certainly showed a lack of imagination that as many as forty florists should have each presented a novelty longing to be called "Ruth Cleveland." Baby McKee, on the other hand, had seemingly not been thought of once. One splandid deep yellow blossom, royal in color and sturdily grand in form must now forever be known as "William Lincoln," and a very graceful one, with delicate lorots, must answer when "Mrs. M. J. Thomas" s called. Fancy the feelings of a flower hearing herself addressed as Mrs. M. J. anything Then there was a tousled beauty with her pale yellow hair failing about her ears, who, though dubbest "Apble Mendenhall." "Crazy Jane" would have been a good deal better even, one feels sure, as a "selling name." And as for the fine, round, cool. snowy young giant with just a hint of yellow at her heart like a dawning promise of love. why, instead of "Minnie Wanamaker," was she not called "Diana of the Tower"? Her One Boubt.

From Pack.

Mand (carnestly)—I want to ask you a question.
George (also carnestly)—What is it, dearest?

Mand (citil carnestly)—If you had never met me,
would you have loved me just the same?

The Fatal Cup.

From Fuck.

Mrs. Morris—So you have lost your new girl.

Mrs. Morris—So you have lost your new girl.

Mrs. Morris—So you have lost book Charite's pet coffor cup and gave him a new one with "Love the Giver"
on it. I thought it was time to let her go.

If it was possible to so through life without once faking a cool, many of the minor, and use a few of the more verious its of life would be avoided. But since it abile to hope for a happy an examption, if is well to remained that it, faying a paperiorant is a sure surgicity for fletigh and looks actions and propulations.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

If all the shows to which New York is to be treated during the next few months are as successful as the Flower Show, disappointments and heart burnings will have no part or lot in the winter's doings; for what are all soelety functions but shows and parades, beginning with flowers and horses, passing on to dances, balls, dinners, and receptions, where living buds and blossoms bloom for a time in perfect freshness, where jewels gitter and sum pruous dwellings open wide their doors to admit an admiring crowd, and where at last prizes are awarded, and spring weddings strike the balance sheet of profit and loss to the whole business?

The chrysanthemums, which this year have

readed the long procession, have had an unqualified success. Monday evening saw a crowd of fashionables assembled at the Madison Square Garden. Mr. Adolf Ladenburg. who is an enthusiastic horticulturist, had superintended the arrangements, and the result was beautiful. Flowers were everywhere, in pots and clusters, bunches, garlands, and festoons, and the exclusive throng eccupying the oxes looked out from behind a perfect thicket of blossoms. There were as many debutantes as there will be at the first Patriarche', and all the handsome young mothers who are to take a back seat for the first time this winter, appeared with their irrepressible and we will hope irresistible young daughters. The few young man who were present glanced

critically at the human bads, and then sank into seats beside mammas and elder sisters, and proceeded to make them-selves as pleasant as they knew how. Debutantes are always rather formidable at the first going off, and it takes a veteran in society tacties to make bread-and-butter conversation for them. Mrs. Bend. Mrs. Bloans. Mrs. Clews, and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop were among the happy mothers of prospective belies who were present, and who will soon used to buckle on heir armor and make ready for the fray. Mrs. Paran Stovens, in placid enjoyment of her immunity from maternal obligations, loomed up in a front box in a wonderful autumnal crea-tion, in comparison with which nature's brilliant hues faded into heutral tinta

Tuxedo has been treating itself and its visitors to little side shows of its own during the last week. Mr. George Lorillard Bonalds has thrown open his new cottage for a house warming, which proved to the satisfaction of all that it would henceforth be the show place of the neighborhood. An exhibition of living dotures delighted a very full audience in the Club House Theatre on Tuesday night, in which lions, alligators, and other foreign game played a very conspicuous part. A stuffed tiger from Mr. Pierre Lorillard's cellection threatened the life of pretty Miss Ster-ling in the first picture, and alligators from Florida were illuminated with red and blue lights to make more weird the kneeling figure of Miss Endicott, who represented Church's Scrowess. Napoleon reditivus was Mr. Monteflore Isaaca, who in a white cost with blue facings and red sash repreduced the great usurper most success William Kent was stage manager for the tableaux, and covered himself with more glory than he did as timekeeper at the sparring match in the card room, which took place a few hours later. A defence of the chrysenth which was at that moment resaving the hom-age of thousands in the Madison Square Gar-den, and which, probably out of compliment to the lady patronesses, one of the young men wore in his buttonhele, led to a pretty little show of fistieuffs, in which the knight of the chrysanthenum get semewhat the advantage of the knight of the gardenia. All's well that ands well, however, although Tuxedo's round of election day gayeties wound up in a more animated day than was expected. Whether a repetition will be called for the Thanksgiving

oliday is doubtful. A notable feature of the wedding of Mrs. Swan and Mr. Dyer at Newport on Thursday was the perfermance of the ceremony by the Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island. The Episcopal Church does not permit the remarriage of married persons diversed, like Mrs. Swan, for other reasons than the soultery of their partners, and what excuse the Bishop makes for his infraction of escientastical law has not been told. Probably it is that the bride had been in fact entitled to her diverse for the recognized ground, though the decree did no

An engagement has been recently announced between Dr. Cross, physician to the regiment of British Grenadiers that were banished to

Bermuda last winter, and Miss Florence Gris wold, daughter of Mr. J. M. A. Griswold. Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. Chaus cey Anderson, elder son of Ms. E. Ellery Anerson, and Miss May Ogden on Tuesday, Nov.

4. at the Church of the Incarnation. Invitations have also been widely circulated among the friends of Mr. Stuyvesant Lergy. Jr., to the wedding festivities attending his marriage to Miss Marion McKay in St. James's Church, Chicago, on the 18th instant.

The gayest wedding in the near future in town will be that of Miss Beesle Webb and Mr. George B. Parsons, which will take place on Saturday next, at the residence of Gen, and Mrs. Alexander Webb in Lexington avenue. troop of pretty girls will compose the brida group, and the friends of the youthful bride and bridegroom are safe to make the oc-

casion a jolly one. Some difficulty has been experienced in fixing the date for the great Charity ball, which has hitherto taken place during the first ten days of January. This year the crush of dances and balls to be held during the first fortnight of the new year is so great that the managers have decided upon holiday week for their well known entertainment, and they have chosen Tuesday, Dec. 29. Tickets and boxes are now for sale by Mrs. Hitchcock, at 8 East Twenty minth street every day from 11 to 1 c'clock. It a distinguished success, and was attended by numbers of society people, who enjoyed the dancing, the admirable arrangements for the comfort of subscribers, and the beauty of the cene. And when to these attractions is added he fact that New York's pet charity, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, depends largely for its support upon this annual entertainment there can be very little doubt that the boxes will sell as briskly and at as generous

It is unquestionably a fact that in spite of their mad pursuit for wealth, and their reckless sacrifice of health and brains to secure ft. Americans enjoy money when they get it more than any other people in the world. They have infinite ingenuity in devising new means and seeking out new and original opportuni-ties for turning all that nature and art can supply to their own gratification and amuse ment. Mr. Pierre Lorillard's scheme for constructing, furnishing, and supplying with every comfort and luxury a house oat, in which to float through the beauti tiful scenary of Indian River. Florida, on the hores of which grow oranges, bananas, and all tropical fruits in redundant profusion, with hooting, fishing, and every possible variety of sport in the immediate neighborhood. worthy of the brain that imagined and created Tuxedo. Mr. James Gordon Bennett has been in this country but a few days after an absence of years, but already he has organized and in vited a party to go with him on a fortnight a trip to Mexico. Mr. Bennett's own pri-vate car will be fitted up in the most luxurious manner, and provided with

a full staff of servants and an admirable che for the excursion. Col. and Mrs. Jay. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin. and Mr. Frelinghuyses will be among the guests. And then, from away in the far East, we hear of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who started soon after their Phelps Carroll, who started soon after their marriage on a honeymoon trip around the world. The last accounts of this adventurous young couple describe them as being in the vicinity of the Arctic Scas, whore they were cruising about in search of walrus in a yacht chartered in Japan. Mrs. Carroll is said to have killed on this expedition four brown bears with her own rifle. From which it will appear that, cynics and eaviliers to the contrary notwithstanding. Americans find a good deal in the outside of society and court circles.